



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

POPP'S JOURNAL, 1777-1783.

BY JOSEPH G. ROSENGARTEN.

(Concluded from page 41.)

October 14.—Heavy attack in force,—the enemy seized one of our redoubts and made an attack on our right wing, but were forced back with heavy loss,—then attacked our left, and the French grenadiers stormed our line, without firing a shot, captured a hundred of our men on the advanced line, killed and wounded those who refused to surrender,—made a great noise with their shouting, seized our lines and turned them, and with 3 or 4000 men held them. Our whole force was sent forward to strengthen our left, for a general attack was ordered and we could distinctly hear and understand the orders given in German to the enemy's German troops,—we did our best to save our guns and to keep the enemy at bay.

October 15.—Heavy firing on both sides—

October 16.—Between 3 and 4 A.M. Major Anderson led some 200 of the Light Infantry in an attack on the enemy's lines,—directed on their centre, where there was a battery of 14 guns,—but by his quickness he was able to return with no very heavy loss,—at day break the enemy opened fire from a new battery of 18 guns, and it was the severest we had yet had. Our sick and wounded were carried over to Gloucester. We saw another battery going up on our right, with 10 Bombs and 24 to 32 Pounders, and knew that it would soon open fire. That night the Light Infantry was sent to Gloucester, and our two Regiments replaced them in their exposed position in the advance with 300 men,—the hope was to force a way through on the Gloucester side and beat a retreat to Maryland, for it was plain that our position was no longer tenable unless we had reinforcements.

We had no rest or sleep, for the enemy kept up heavy firing and pushed their lines forward within a stone's throw, with a battery of 14 guns and approaches and trenches so well made that it was only a matter of a few days before we would be completely surrounded and hemmed in under their concentrated fire.

October 17.—The enemy opened a heavier fire than at any time and from all sides at once. The Light Infantry returned from Gloucester, reporting that it was impossible to escape in that direction, for it was all closely surrounded by the enemy,—French and American soldiers covering every outlet. Lord Cornwallis himself visited the works and saw how near the enemy had come. He returned to his headquarters and at once sent the first flag of truce, which was very civilly treated. The English troops at once began to destroy their tents, ruin their arms, and prepare for surrender. At 12 o'clock another flag of truce was sent,—firing ceased,—there were messages going through the lines, and we were all heartily glad the fighting was over. Towards 7 P.M. there was a violent explosion of one of our magazines,—some of the English soldiers sent to fill bombs with powder there had drunk too much brandy, were careless, and set fire, which cost 13 lives,—among them an Anspach soldier standing guard near by.

October 18.—Quiet all day, while flags of truce were coming and going, negotiating terms of surrender. 2 French ships took position near the Hessian lines.

October 19.—The terms of surrender finally agreed on. At 12 M. our lines were withdrawn and the French and Americans marched in and took possession of our works, lines, magazines, and storehouses,—nothing was disturbed, and our arms and equipments were left to us. Everything was done in regular military way. We were heartily glad the siege was over, for we all thought there would be another attack,—if Gen^l Cornwallis had delayed the surrender, the French Grenadiers were to lead it,—during the siege the enemy had fired more than 8000 great bombs, of from 100

to 150 and 200 pounds. On the day of the surrender Corporal Popp was promoted to Lieutenant. The force that surrendered consisted of the following troops:

English :

The Royal Guards (3rd Reg^t.) 43d., 17th, 23d., 80th, 70th (or Scottish Greens), 71st (or Scottish Whites), The Light Infantry—six battalions, but weak in numbers,—they were fine young fellows, picked out from all the Regiments; the Royal American Rangers, a Squadron of English Light Horse,—Tarleton's, the Carolina Militia, two companies of English Cannoniers and Engineers, 60 men; a force of Pontoniers,—Carpenters and Bridge builders; the sailors and marines belonging to the ships.

German Troops :

The two Anspach Regiments, von Voigt's and Seyboth's, with Artillery and Yägers; Hessian Regiments, the Crown Prince's and v. Bose's, with their Artillery and Yägers.

The *Officers* : Lord Cornwallis, Lt. Gen^l; General O'Hara; Cols. v. Voigt and Seyboth; 14 Lt. Cols.; 16 Majors; 97 Captains; 180 Lieutenants; 55 Ensigns; 4 Chaplains; 10 Adjutants; 18 Quarter Masters; 18 Doctors; 25 Feldscherer [army surgeons]; 385 Non Commissioned Officers; 79 Musicians; 6339 Soldiers; 1 Town Major; 1 Commissary; 1 Quartermaster Sergeant,—in all 7247.—

There were 44 Deserters during the siege, most of them from our two Regiments.

The *Artillery* : 37 Brass Guns; 51 Iron; 15 Mortars; 29 Bombs; 31 Field Forges; 5 Ship's Guns, 169 in all.—24 Flags and Standards—£2113 in the War Chest.

Provisions :

59 Casks Salt Meat; 97 Casks Meal; 18 Casks Rum; 43 Casks French Wine and Brandy; Sugar; Tea; Chocolate

etc., on the Dutch ships in the harbor, in camp and in the Magazines, besides the supplies burned on the ships valued at £9600.

Of munitions of war there were left only 23 kegs of powder.

The *Ships* surrendered were: 3 Frigates; 5 Fire Ships; 39 Transports; 6 American vessels captured by us; 19 Row-boats and sailboats; 7 Private Ships; 2 Dutch Merchantmen; 1 Cruiser of 20 guns,—in all 82, with 840 men.

Our dead and wounded were 753,—in our two regiments 47.

October 19.—At 3-4 P.M. all of Lord Cornwallis' troops, with all our personal effects and our side arms, colors covered, marched out of our lines on the Williamsburg road, between the Regiments of the enemy, which were all drawn up, with colors flying and bands playing,—our drums beating,—the French were on our right in parade, their General at the head,—fine looking young fellows the soldiers were,—on our left the Americans, mostly regular, but the Virginia militia too,—but to look on them and on the others was like day and night. We were astonished at the great force and we were only a Corporal's Guard compared to their overwhelming numbers. They were well supplied and equipped in every way. We were marched to a level plain, where the French Hussars formed a circle around us, and there we lay down our arms etc. All the French and American Generals were there.—Count Rochambeau, the Marquis De La Fayette, the Prince of Saarbrück, [Deux-Ponts], Gen^l Washington, Gen^l Greene, Gen^l Sumter, who showed great kindness to our men. After depositing our arms, we marched back to our camps and had leave to go where we pleased. The French were very friendly, the Americans too.—No one was allowed to go into our Camp—The French mounted guard and patrol over it. Lt. Hayder¹ [*sic*] of our's returned and told us how he and some English and German troops had been taken prisoners.

¹ Query, First Lieutenant Moritz Wilhelm von der Heydte.

October 20.—Remained within our lines. The French hoisted white flags on our ships, the Americans on our ditches around Yorktown. We got no bread, but only flour,—no rum, only water.

October 23.—At 3 P.M. marched as prisoners of war out of Yorktown, guarded by the Virginia Militia under Gen^l Loesen [?] and Major Jamens [?],—marched 5 or 6 miles, camped in the open air,—our tents were left behind,—but we were glad to get off so well,—our officers were allowed to keep their swords.

October 24.—Marched through Williamsburg and went into camp on a hill beyond it, and got our first supply of provisions from the Americans,—fresh meat, meal etc., we got wood and water in the town. A good many of our deserters came to see us, but we gave them a rough welcome to show our contempt. Much provision was brought for sale by the farmers, who were glad to get our silver for it. Williamsburg is an attractive place, with good buildings, church with steeple, town hall and prison all built of brick. The French and Americans had hospitals here for their sick and wounded and kept them well guarded.

October 22-25.—Marched 18-20 Virginia miles,—two of them make one of our's.

October 26.—Reached Fredericksburg,—where we found a good many Germans settled—went 2 miles beyond and camped on the banks of a fresh water stream the 'Krappa Hannah' [*sic* for Rappahannock], named after the first settlers,—the Germans call it the Hannah River,—it is the dividing line between old and new Virginia. [?]
—Provisions were offered us cheap but we had no money—There are a good many Indians still in New Virginia,—and only seven years ago, they fell on the farmers and settlers near Winchester. We had wretched weather, rain every day, poor provisions.

October 31.—We rested for a day.

November 1.—Crossed the river and marched through Falmouth.

November 2.—Part of our force was sent to Maryland, Fort Frederick,—including the two Hessian Regiments, Crown Prince and Bose.

November 3.—Saw the high blue mountains on our left.

November 4.—Crossed the River Scandar or Jonathan, [*sic*] in some places it was very deep, and cold and wet with little food we had to march to keep warm—

November 5.—Reached Winchester—a poor town in a poor country—many German settlers—we went four miles further to Fort Frederick Barracks in a thick wood,—a wretched place. It was built of logs, filled in with clay, loose in many places,—every where going to pieces, nowhere protected from rain and dew,—snow and wind drove in,—the open fire filled it with smoke,—we went to the neighboring farmers and borrowed shovels and hatchets and saws and at last made ourselves at least some shelter. Each hut was filled with from 32 to 36 men,—we had been marching 20 days in making 240 Virginia miles from Yorktown. We had no bread, only meal with which to make it,—twice we got salt meat, once fresh meat and salt. We were left free to come and go as we liked, many got work on the neighboring farms, and we were often dependent on what we got there for food. Hunger and cold we endured often.

1782. January 26.—Orders to march after 11 weeks in Winchester. The English prisoners left for Fredericktown in Maryland, thence to go to Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, the birth place of the wife of our Captain v. Reitzenstein,—her maiden name was Schenkmaÿer.

January 27.—Marched from the Barracks at 10 A.M. under orders of Col. Hanson and Woods of the local militia. Our sick remained behind as well as those who were working on the farms around. The people don't like our German soldiers, although some of our officers got married and took their wives home to Germany. Some of our officers went to Philada. and tried to get Congress to release us, but did not succeed. From Winchester to Fredericktown 40 miles,—the first day we marched 12 miles and lay in the open field

all night, in the snow; we built big fires, but could not keep warm in the cold weather. We were badly clothed,—had neither shoes nor stockings,—many sold their equipments to get food,—our clothes were in rags,—there were no good coats or breeches in the two Regiments.—

January 28.—Marched 9 miles,—forded the Opequan [?] and halted half frozen for half an hour.

January 29.—Reached Schipperston on the River Bett Thommak [Shepherdstown on the Potomac]. The river was frozen, so that we could not cross either in boats or on the ice, and it was fearfully cold,—fortunately we lay under a hill which kept off the wind. The fires we made did not keep us warm and we had to keep moving all night. Then the Militia Colonel on horseback, its feet wrapped up in rags, of which we had a plentiful supply, led us over the river which was frozen solidly.

January 30.—We got men and baggage wagons safely over,—the farmers said they had never seen the river so frozen.—We marched to Sharpsburg, 4 miles,—were quartered in the houses,—most of the owners were Germans and very kind to us,—gave us good food and warm rooms, and our supplies came from Fredericktown,—I got one night's good sleep and it rested me.

January 31.—Marched early and reached Middletown at noon,—12 miles off,—and then 9 miles more brought us to Fredericktown that night. Were quartered in the stone barrack,—built by the King of England and very comfortably arranged. The town is well laid out, houses built of brick,—two churches, one German Lutheran, the other German Reformed,—with towers and organs, and bells,—besides those of the Dunkers, the Catholics and the English Reformed,—but these have no towers or bells or organs. The people are mostly Germans from Suabia, some are the exiled Salzburgers. Our quarters were in bad condition, except those in the Poor House.

February 1.—The English troops started for Lancaster in Penna.,—and the two German Regiments, Crown Prince

and Bose, were brought from the Poor House into the Barracks.

February 26.—Finally got into our own quarters—the half of the Anspach Regiment was moved down, and the Bayreuth Regiment was one half up, the other half down stairs. We got very impatient from our crowded condition,—46 men in one little room,—we could not keep clean.

April 30.—Our clothing was hardly decent, and fortunately a fresh supply came, with our pay for five months,—we celebrated the birthdays of our Prince and Princess with an illumination of 2 or 300 lights,—many people came from the town to see it. We finally made our rooms warm and comfortable.

1783.—Learned of peace between England and the Provinces of North America,—could not at first believe the news told us by some of our men, until it was confirmed by people of the town. The two Companies of Militia got orders to go home—we heard the bells of the town ringing and the people hurraing and the two Militia Companies marched through the town with white flags as emblems of peace. Then came a message from Philadelphia to the Commander of the Militia in Fredericktown, which he sent us. The Reformed Church celebrated peace on the 13th,—Palm Sunday, and the Pastor preached on a text from Judges verse 24. On the 3rd day of the Easter holidays there was a general celebration,—cannon firing all day,—the two City Companies and the Militia paraded with white flags with thirteen stripes for the thirteen Colonies. Our American guard was withdrawn and we were left quite free. The American officers and gentlemen gave a great ball,—at 9 P.M. there were fire works,—which our cannoniers made,—the whole town was illuminated and there was a great fire of small arms,—we shared in the rejoicing, for we knew we should soon be free.

March 13.—At last after nineteen months we are free,—marched into Pennsylvania, passed the Maanachges [Monocacy] River, had a fierce thunder, rain and wind storm,—we marched for nineteen days and finally reached Staaten

Island, rested a day, then under orders from New York, crossed to Long Island,—marched to Springfield, lay there in the Farm houses several days, without any duty, then got guns and sabres and were regularly assigned to our position as part of the army again.

May 3.—Orders to go on board ship with our baggage.

May 5.—Left Springfield, but after an hour's march were halted for the night until the baggage was loaded on the ship.

May 6.—Went on board ship to our great delight.

May 11.—At break of day with cannon firing we sailed and were soon out of sight of New York,—we had another ship in company, at 3 P.M. were out of sight of land.—Soon lost sight of the other ship.

May 12.—Our ship is the *Sibilla*,—captured by the English from the French,—it was a Frigate of 32 guns,—quite new and well equipped. We had at first favorable weather, but the head winds flooded the ship with water, and 40 men had to pump day and night to keep it out, for it filled from 5 to 8 feet,—the ship had received 18 cannon shot when it was taken, and some of these were still open, so we worked with a will to keep her afloat.

May 22.—The weather grew stormier and the ship's carpenter said he might have to cut away the mainmast to keep the ship steady.

May 23.—The storm grew worse and worse—Our Field carpenters were called on deck to help the sailors cut away the mast,—and after that was done the storm broke, but we had to keep at the pumps, while a jury mast was rigged up. The women and many of the men were dreadfully frightened. Our Major von Seitz was very ill and his life despaired of.—

September 1.—He died—and after waiting until

September 5.—was buried at sea. Two hours later and we saw land,—but it was the Scilly Islands, and we had to keep out at sea, for many vessels had been wrecked and plundered there. At 10 P.M. met a ship from Portsmouth and warned it of the dangers of the Scilly Islands.

September 6.—At 3 P.M. were off Plymouth and fired for a Pilot, but he told us we could not get into the harbor on account of the fog, so we kept on—and finally reached Portsmouth and were soon safely anchored. We were warmly greeted by the other transports for it was reported that we had been lost.—

September 13.—Were put on another ship,—the *Sibilla* had carried 834 soldiers, besides women and children. We were now divided and half put on another transport. The *Sibilla* was condemned.—

September 19.—Set out for Bremen, after taking a pilot.

September 26.—Anchored in the Thames and were becalmed for several days.

October 1.—Sailed at last and then saw the German coast,—our men were delighted to be near home again.

October 4.—In sight of shore and saw the villages—

October 7.—Reached Bremerlee and anchored—ate our last English provisions.

October 8.—Got into small sail boats,—in doing so the wife of one of the soldiers fell into the water with 400 Spanish Dollars,—and was lost.

October 10.—Reached Bremen,—remained there eight days.

October 18.—Embarked in boats drawn by horses.

October 22.—Hojen.

October 24.—Nimburg.

October 25.—Stolzenau.

October 26.—Schlisselburg.

October 27.—Petershagen.

October 28.—Minden.

November 2.—Hameln.

November 17.—Left our boats and marched until

December 10—when we reached Bayreuth.

The author begs his reader to excuse his bad spelling, and to preserve his little book, for it gave him pleasure to recall his campaign in America.